

FIG. 1

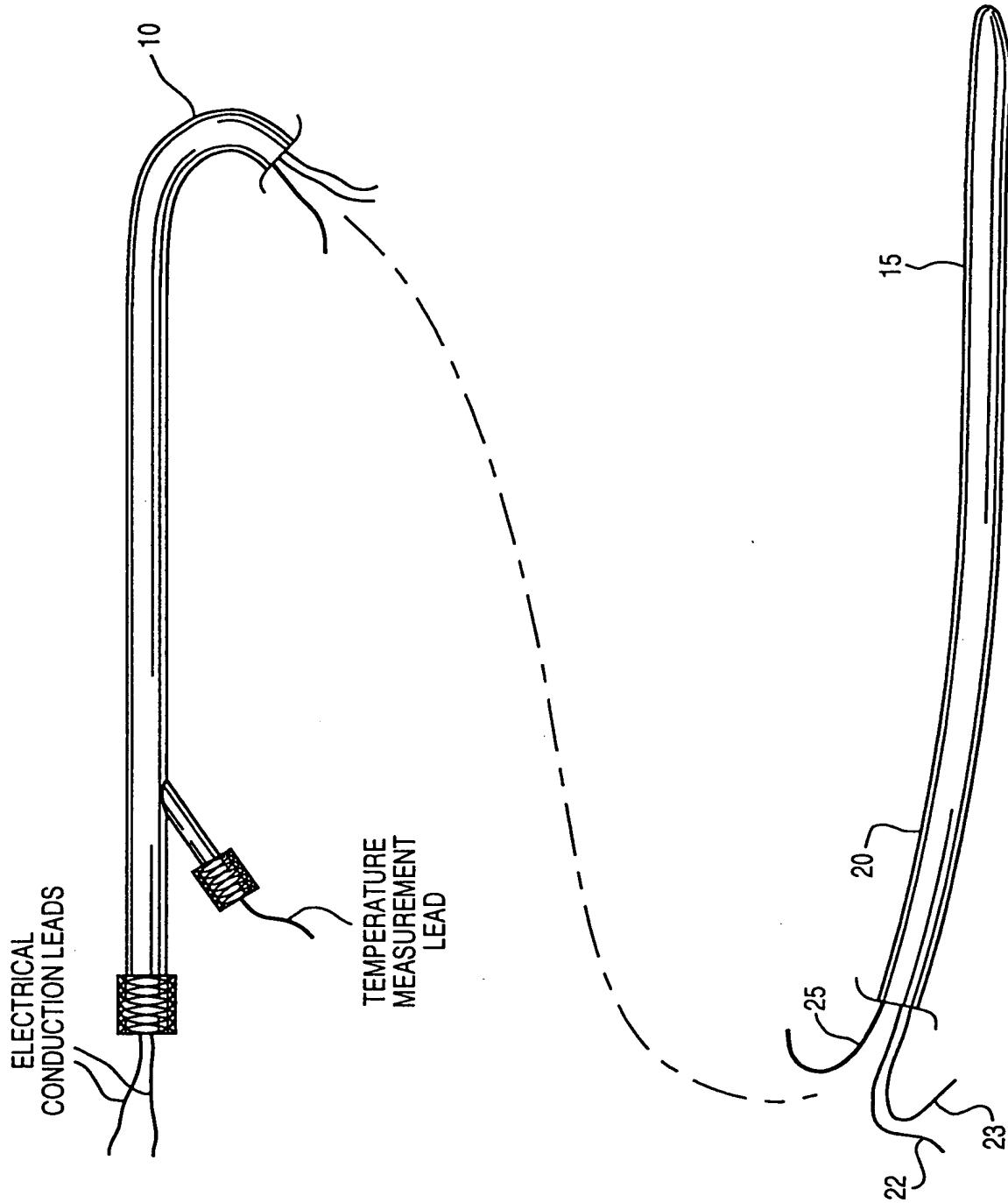


FIG. 2

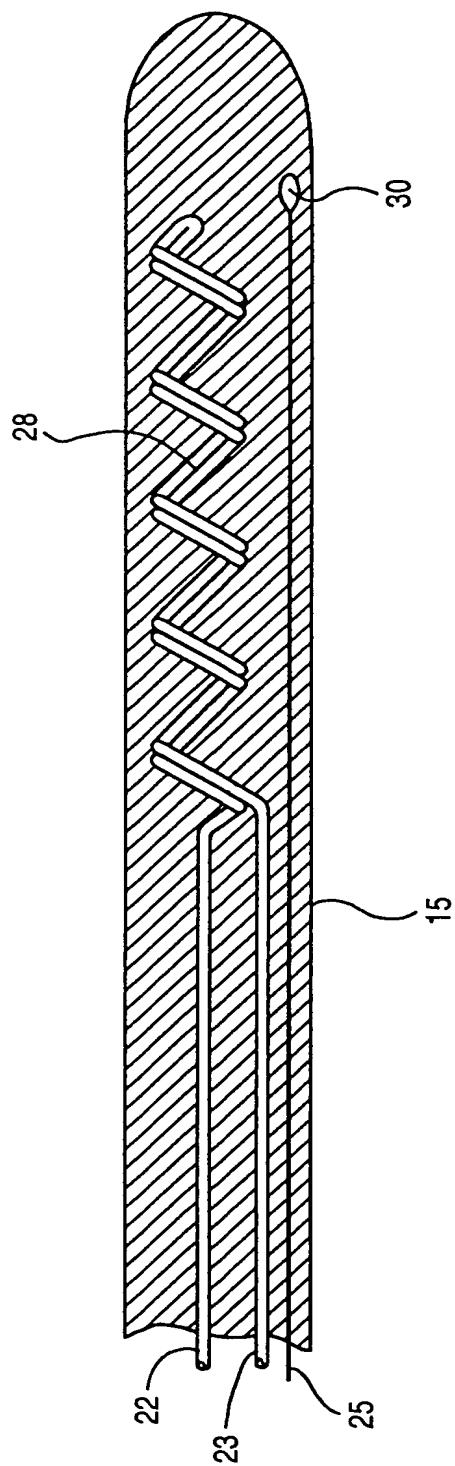


FIG. 3

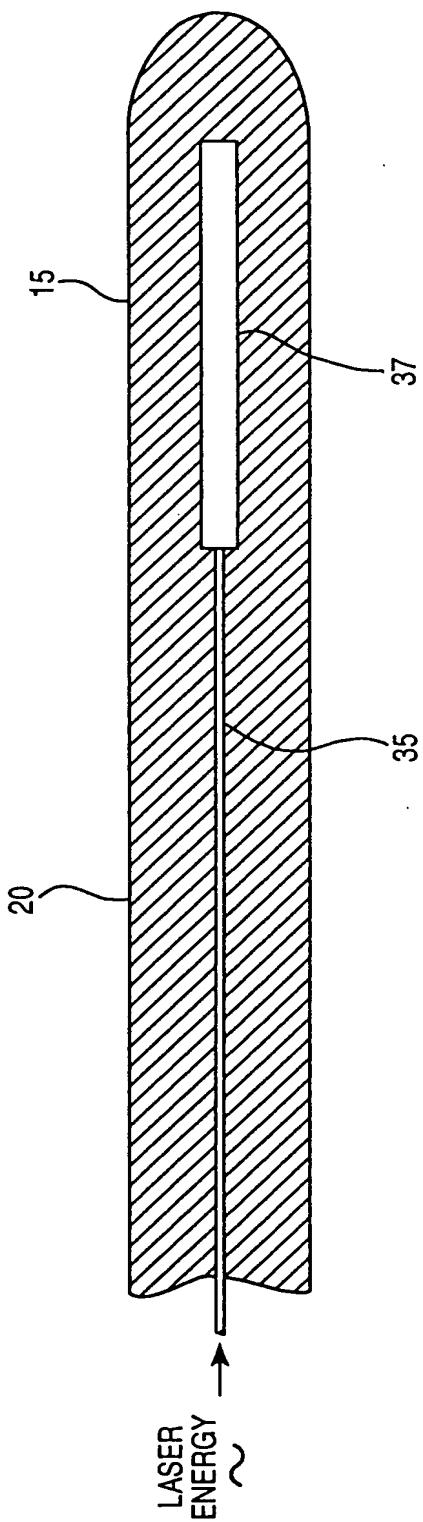


FIG. 4

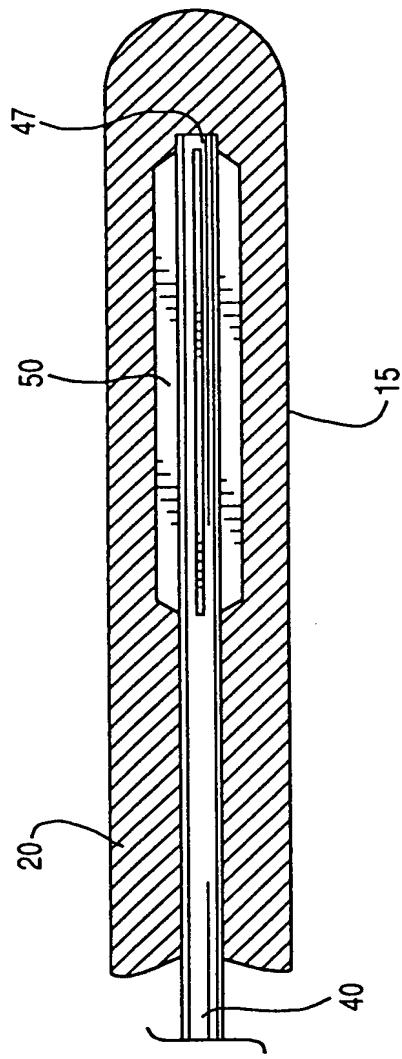
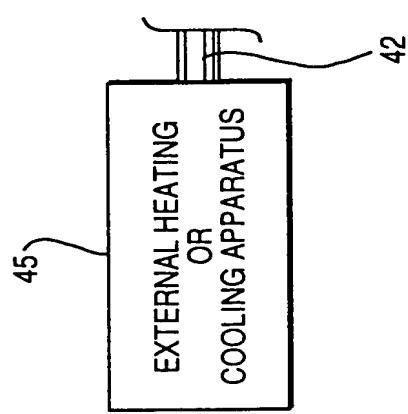


FIG. 5



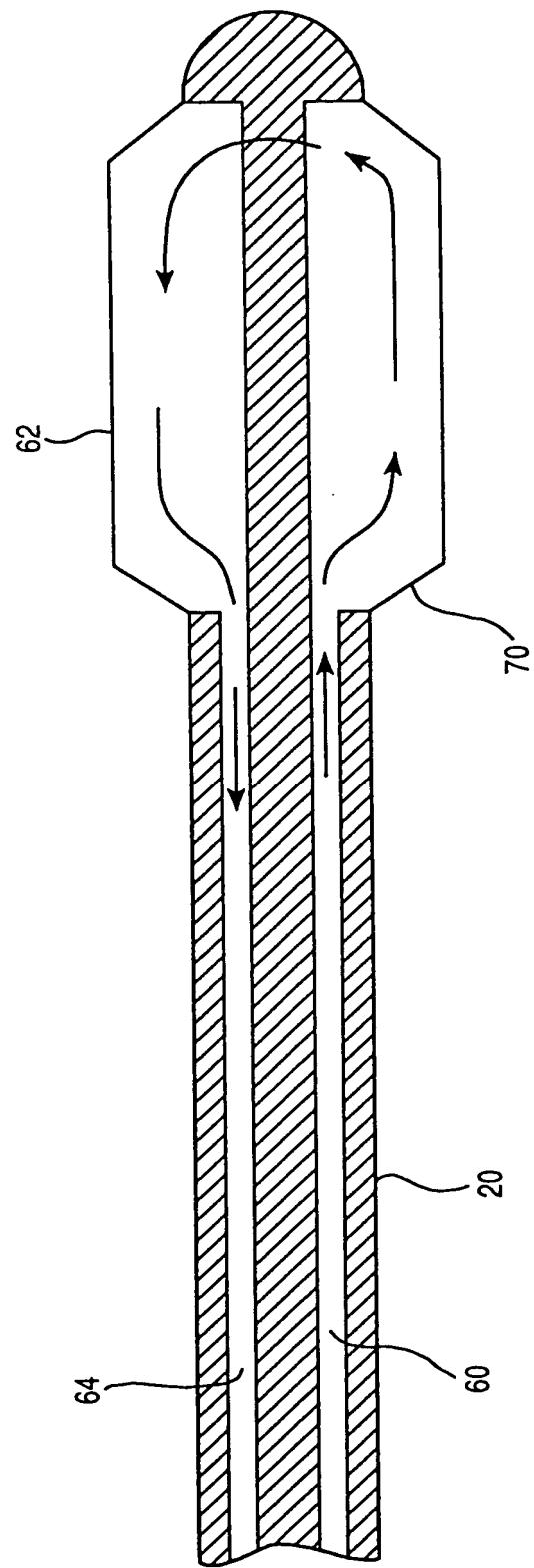


FIG. 6

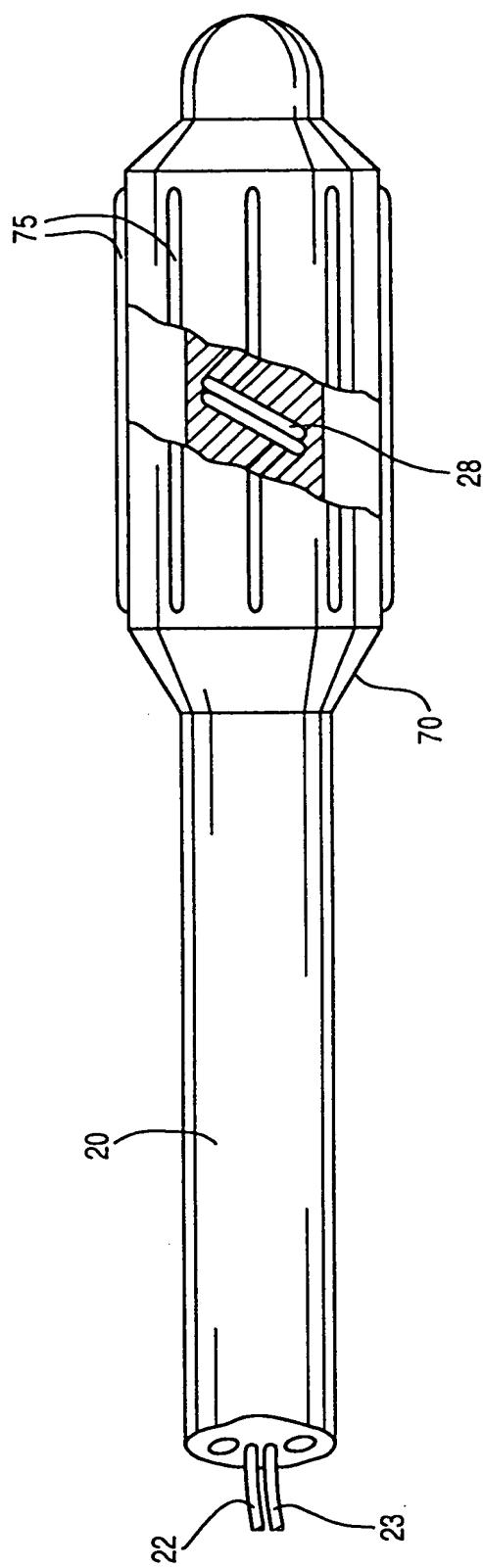


FIG. 7

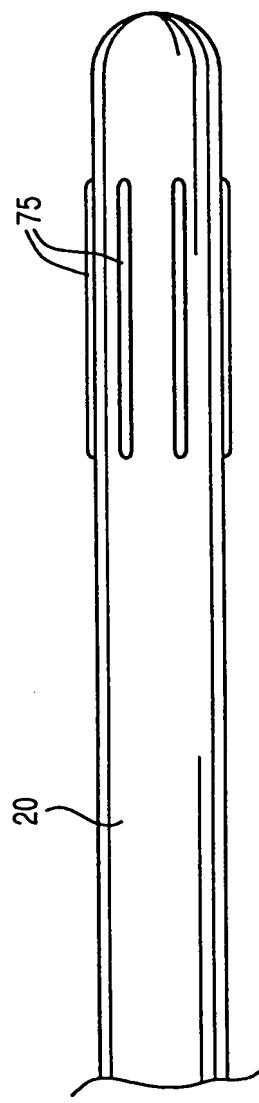


FIG. 8A

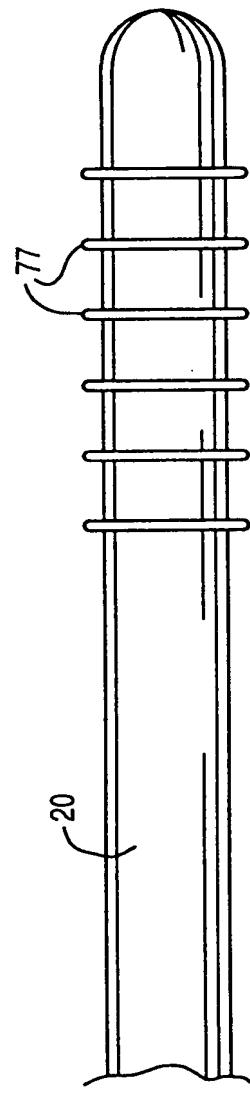


FIG. 8B

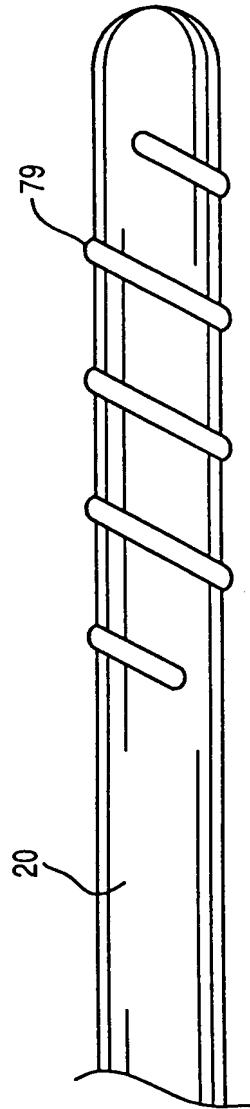


FIG. 8C

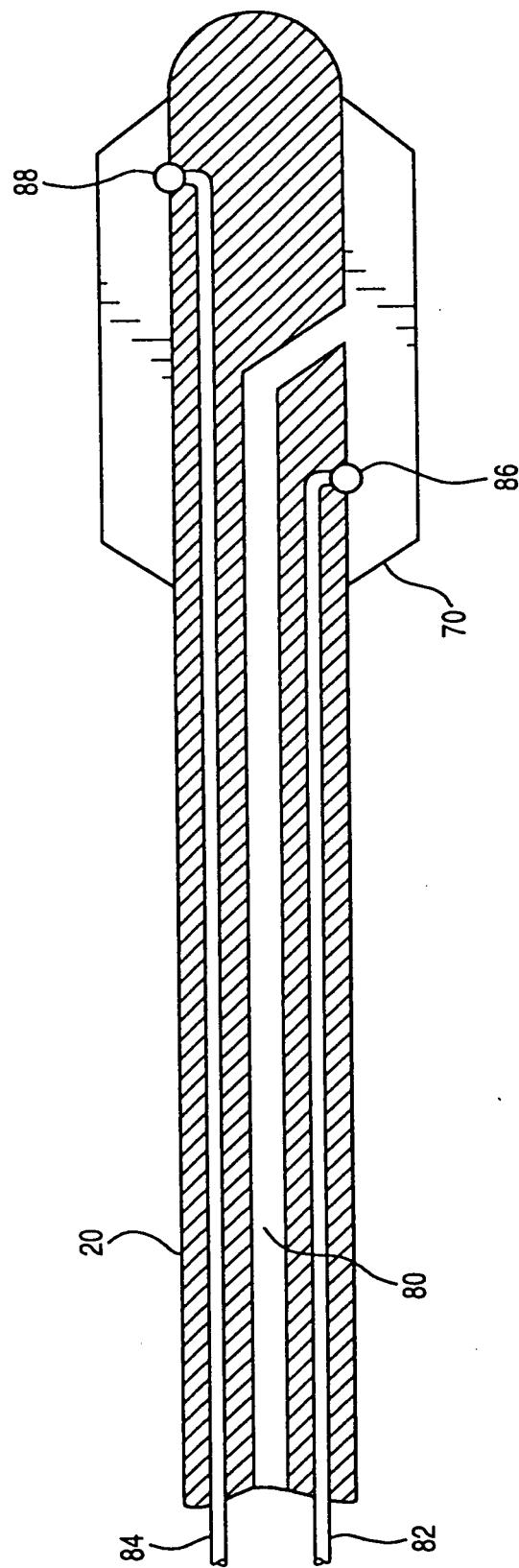


FIG. 9

CONTROL SCHEME TO RAISE BODY TEMPERATURE	CONTROL SCHEME TO LOWER BODY TEMPERATURE
1. MEASURE PATIENT BODY AND/OR BLOOD TEMPERATURE	1. MEASURE PATIENT BODY AND/OR BLOOD TEMPERATURE
2. MAINTAIN HEAT TRANSFER SURFACE AT 40°C TO 42°C	2. MAINTAIN HEAT TRANSFER SURFACE AT 20°C TO 35°C
3. STOP HEATING AT TARGET END POINT, e.g. BLOOD TEMPERATURE OF 42°C	3. STOP COOLING AT TARGET END POINT, e.g. BODY TEMPERATURE OF 35°C TO 37°C
4. CONTINUE MONITORING PATIENT BODY AND/OR BLOOD TEMPERATURE FOR OVERSHOOT, e.g. BLOOD TEMPERATURE EXCEEDS 43°C	4. CONTINUE MONITORING PATIENT BODY AND/OR BLOOD TEMPERATURE FOR OVERSHOOT, e.g. BLOOD TEMPERATURE FALLS BELOW 32°C
5. CONVERT TO COOLING MODE IF OVERSHOOT OCCURS	5. CONVERT TO HEATING MODE IF OVERSHOOT OCCURS

FIG.10

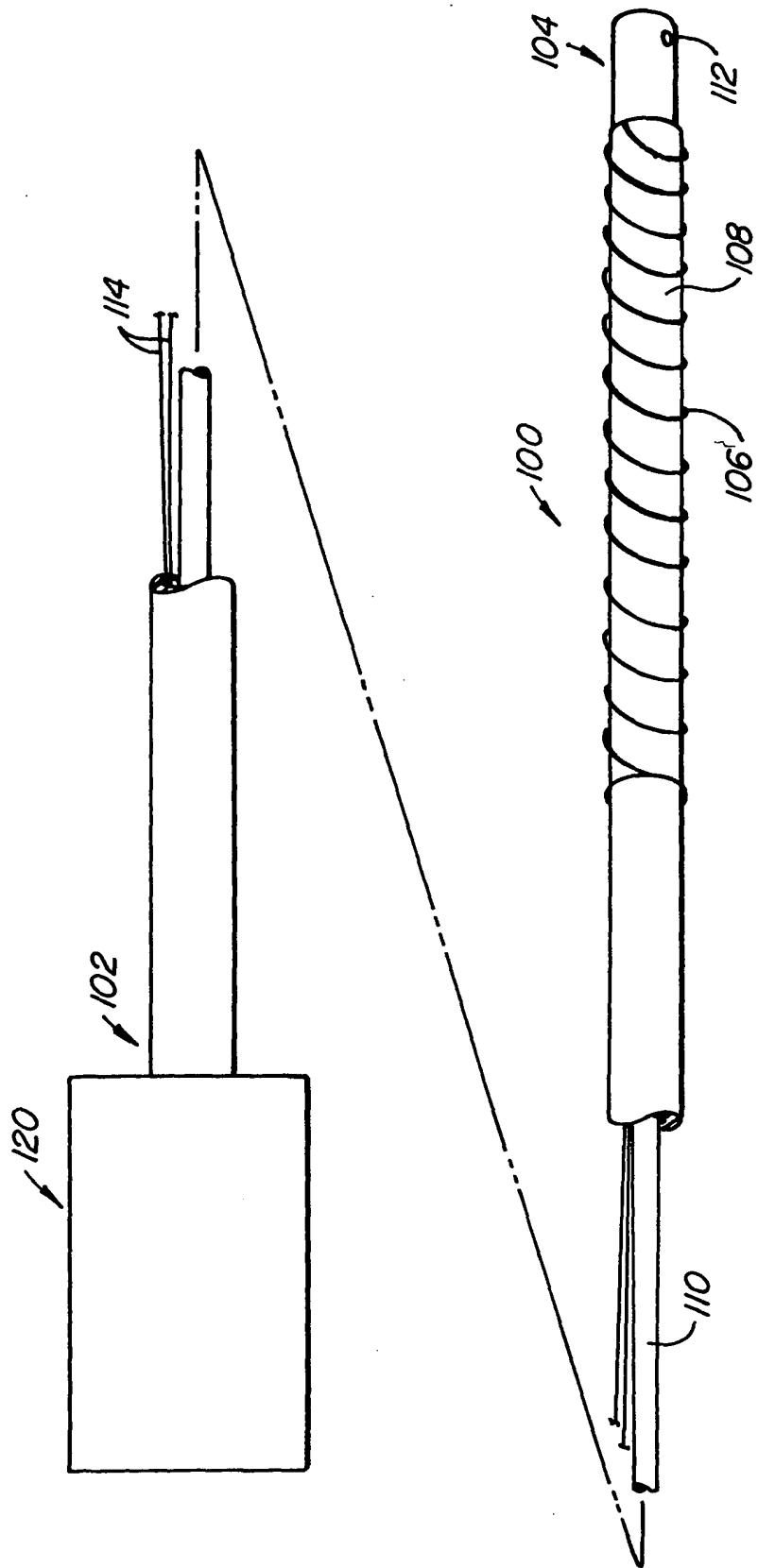


FIG. II.